

KALISH, F.V.
Jan 15, 1953
Electrochemistry

The influence of oxygen absorbed at high temperatures upon the electrochemical behavior of platinum. T. V. Kalish and R. Kh. Burshtein. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 88, 803-0(1953); cf. *C.A.*, 46, 3820d.—The penetration of O into heated Pt was studied by detg. the quantity removed by cathodic polarization. A Pt electrode (29 sq. cm area) was sealed into a quartz chamber which permitted degassing at 1000°. A known quantity of O (12.5-69.4 $\times 10^{-4}$ mols. of O/sq. cm. apparent area of Pt) was then absorbed at 850, 800, or 450°. Larger amts. (unmeasured) were also absorbed at 0.5 atm. After cooling, degassed electrolyte was added by breaking an ampul. The potential was measured vs. a H electrode until a stable value was reached. A cathodic current of 2×10^{-4} amp. was then applied, and the time for the potential to drop to zero was used as a measure of O removed (0.66-6.4 $\times 10^{-4}$ mols. of O/sq. cm.). The former quantity corresponded to monolayer. A distinct plateau occurred in 1*N* H₂SO₄ at 0.6-0.7 v., but did not occur in 1.42*N* HCl. Upon interrupting the cathodic polarization in H₂SO₄ soln., the potential rose fairly rapidly to 0.6-0.7 v. Repeated polarization with period of interruption was found to remove O gradually issuing from deeper layers of the metal. After 4 polarizations, 2.51×10^{-4} O₂ mols./sq. cm. were removed after absorbing 36.5×10^{-4} mols./sq. cm. at 852°; similarly, 4.85×10^{-4} mols./sq. cm. were removed after absorbing 69.4×10^{-4} O mols./sq. cm. at the same temp. In several cases, an increase in length of the potential-time plateau was noted after an interruption of several hrs. This was interpreted as a gradual penetration of micropores of the surface by electrolyte. O absorbed at higher temps. required a longer time for removal.

R. D. Misch

KALISH, T. V.
USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Kalish, T. V., and Frumkin, A. N.

Title : Effect of anion adsorption on the reduction of an $S_2O_8^{2-}$ -ion on a drop cathode

Periodical : Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 28, Ed. 3, 473-489, March 1954

Abstract : It is shown that the reaction of electro-reduction of an $S_2O_8^{2-}$ -ion on a mercury electrode is retarded by the adsorbing anions. The rate of this reaction, at a positive surface charge in relation to the nature of the indifferent electrolyte, decreases gradually. The potential at which the current intensity corresponding to this reaction reaches 0.8 in proportion to the maximum diffusion current is displaced toward the negative side. At a negative surface charge one can observe a certain weakly expressed dependence of the rate of electro-reduction upon the nature of the anions which in this case are oriented in reverse sequence. The effect of adsorption anions leads to the convergence of the potential with the point of the zero-charge. Thirty references; 1 USSR. since 1919. Tables, graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR Institute of Physical Chemistry, Moscow

Submitted : June 11, 1953

KALISH, T. V.
USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Kalish, T. V., and ^WFruskin, A. N.

Title : Position of the zero-charge point and its effect on the electro-reduction of a S_2O_8 anion on a drop electrode

Periodical : Zhur. Fiz. Khim., 28, Ed. 5, 801 - 805, May 1954

Abstract : Experiments showed that, the beginning of the descent of the polarisation curve, during electro-reduction of S_2O_8 on a drop electrode consisting of 40% thallium amalgam, is displaced by 0.5 v toward more negative potentials, which corresponds with the position of the zero charge point of thallium amalgam. The retardation of the S_2O_8 reduction reaction over a mercury electrode in solutions containing n-octyl alcohol is determined by the absorption of alcohol molecules, the action of which is affected by the negative charges of the surface. Seven USSR references. Graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Moscow.

Submitted : July 8, 1953

LEVINA, S.D.; KALISH, T.V.

Action of atomic hydrogen on polarized electrodes in electrolyte
solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.5:971-974 Ag. 1956.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Predstavлено академиком А.Н. Фрумкиным.
(Hydrogen) (Electrolysis)

67943

5.4600

5(4), 21(6)

AUTHORS:

Levina, S. D., Kalish, T. V.

S/020/60/130/03/025/065

B004/B011

TITLE:

The Influence of Radiolysis on the Potential of the Nickel Electrode in an Alkaline Solution in Dependence on the Composition of the Gas Phase

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 150, Kr 3, pp 573-576
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors found in reference 1 that the potential arising on the action of atomic hydrogen under atmospheric pressure on a nickel electrode in an alkaline solution is by 45 - 60 mv more negative than is the potential of the reversible hydrogen electrode. In the present paper they investigated the behavior of the Ni-electrode under the simultaneous action of atomic hydrogen, atomic oxygen and OH radicals produced by radiolysis. The apparatus which made it possible to carry out the experiments in vacuum or at a certain gas pressure is illustrated in figure 1. The nickel electrodes were reduced at 400° in hydrogen atmosphere and were stored in H until the time of the experiment. 0.66 N NaOH served as alkaline solution. Radiolysis took place by means of an X-ray tube which supplied an energy ✓

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The Influence of Radiolysis on the Potential of
the Nickel Electrode in an Alkaline Solution in
Dependence on the Composition of the Gas Phase

S/020/60/130/03/025/065
B004/B011

of $6.8 \cdot 10^{16}$ ev/sec per cm³ of solution. Figure 2 shows the change with time of the electrode potential in the case of repeated connecting and disconnecting the radiation. The initial potential is by about 250 mv more positive than that of the reversible H-electrode, under the action of radiation it first shifts by about 200 mv in a negative direction, and slowly turns more positive after a few minutes. When radiation is disconnected, a shift occurs in the negative direction. This procedure can be repeated by connecting and disconnecting the radiation, until the electrode is coated with a thick oxide layer. The potential shifts observed are explained by initial adsorption of H and the subsequent action of the oxidizing substances forming in the solution, whose concentration increases with the duration of the irradiation. The reaction course in the solution, the formation and the decomposition of H₂O₂ are still to be investigated. The curves drawn in the presence of neon (6 - 10 torr) agree with the curves drawn in

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67943

The Influence of Radiolysis on the Potential of
the Nickel Electrode in an Alkaline Solution in
Dependence on the Composition of the Gas Phase

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R004/B011

the absence of gas. Figure 3 shows the behavior of the nickel electrode in the presence of gaseous hydrogen (40 torr, 6 torr) and H + Ne (1 + 6 torr). In this case, only slight changes of potential occur with connecting and disconnecting of the radiation; this potential almost coincides with the one of reversible H-electrode in the case of H + Ne. The still present low potential fluctuations are explained by thermal effects and redox processes. The authors mention Ts. I. Zalkind and V. I. Veselovskiy (Refs 3,4), and N. A. Shurnovskaya and R. Kh. Burshteyn (Ref 5). They thank Academician A. N. Frumkin and P. I. Dolin for discussing the experimental data. There are 3 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Electrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 7, 1959 by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

✓

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1959
Card 3/3

LEVINA, S.D.; KALISH, T.V.

Effect of atomic hydrogen on the potential of nickel and mercury electrodes in electrolyte solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.9: 1926-1931 S '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

MAKLAKOVA, Tat'yana Georgiyevna; SERGEYEV, D.D., nauchnyy red.;
KALISH, V.G., nauchnyy red.; GORSHKOV, A.P., red.; SMOL'YAKOVA,
M.V., tekhn.red.

[Panel housing construction; structural and architectural
solutions] Panel'noe domostroenie; razvitiye konstruktivnykh
i arkhitekturno-planirovochnykh reshenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 190 p.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Concrete slabs) (Apartment houses)

BRANDENBURG, B.Yu., arkhitektor; GROSSMAN, V.G., arkhitektor; KALISH,
V.G., arkhitektor, nauchnyy red.; PAVLENKO, M.V., red.izd-va;
TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Hotel-type apartment houses; design and construction] Zhilye
doma gostinichnogo tipa; opyt proektirovaniia i stroitel'stva.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam,
1960. 151 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Apartment houses)

KALISH, V.G.; KOSSAKOVSKIY, V.A.; RZHEKHINA, O.I.; MOROZOVA, G.V., red.;
GOLOVKINA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Houses and apartments in foreign countries; multistory housing
construction] Tipy domov i kvarтир za rubezhom; mnogoetazhnoe
zhilishchnoe stroitel'stvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 207 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Apartment houses)

GUSEV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; KALISH, V.G., arkh., nauchnyy red.; PAVLENKO, M.V., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Natural lighting of buildings] Estestvennoe osveshchenie zdanii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroyt. materialam, 1961. 168 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gusev).

(Lighting)

KRUTOV, Vitaliy Ivanovich; KALISH, G.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,
retsenzent; BUTAYEV, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YELISEYEV,
M.S., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the operation of automatic control systems] Analiz
raboty sistem avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 178 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Automatic control)

L 38588-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6027699

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/001/001.0/0016

AUTHOR: Kodrlo, Ludek (Engineer); Kalisch, Eduard (Engineer)

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute, Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron Works, Ostrava
(Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky VZKG)

TITLE: Controlling the deoxidation of rimming steel according to the molten bath composition prior to the tapping operation

SOURCE: Hutnické listy, no. 1, 1966, 10-16

TOPIC TAGS: rimmed steel, alloy composition, molten metal, slag, metallurgic process, metal analysis

ABSTRACT: The influence of the composition of the steel before tapping on the quality of the steel is discussed; the relative importance of the contents of oxygen, manganese and carbon are described. The relationship between the release of carbon monoxide and the contents of carbon and of oxygen is reviewed. A method for the calculation of the content of theoretical oxygen in the steel is described; the determination of the amount of deoxidant required is discussed. A method for checking the results of deoxidation by the analysis of a slag sample is described. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 34,519]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.046.554 669.14.141.241.4

0917 1199

L 34427-66 EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6026195

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/011/0770/0776

AUTHOR: Koderle, Ludek (Engineer); Kalisch, Eduard—Kalish, Ye. (Engineer)

41

B

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute, VZKG, Ostrava (Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky
VZKG)

21

TITLE: Effect of the oxygen content in the molten bath on the faulty character of
the teeming process of rimming steel

SOURCE: Huthnické listy, no. 11, 1965, 770-776

TOPIC TAGS: molten metal, metallurgy

ABSTRACT: The article reports on an investigation of variations in the composition
of the molten steel bath and a statistical analysis of operating data for a two year
period. The results showed the feasibility and the need to control the deoxidation
process according to the composition of the molten steel bath. Orig. art. has:
16 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] [JPRS: 33,732]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 016

Card 1/1 6/25:

UDC: 669.046.553: 669.14.141.241.4

KALISHCHUK, A.G.; AVSTREYKH, A.S., inzh.

Compact loading of machinery and mechanisms on flat cars.
Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.6:76-78 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. stantsii Brest-Tsentral'nyy Belorusskoy dorogi
(for Kalishchuk). 2. Stantsiya Brest-Tsentral'nyy Belorusskoy
dorogi (for Avstreykh).
(Railroads--Freight) (Loading and unloading)

KHL IS H C H C E , P-L

ARBUZOV, N.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; GROMOV, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSKIY, B.Z.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; KALISHCHUK, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULITSEKIY, L.P.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; KURBATOV, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, N.V., kand.
tekhn.nauk; PILYUGIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIMAK, N.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk; SEMENTSOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ULITSKIY, I.I., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KHUTORYANSKIY, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHERENTSIK, A.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; PINSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.; KARSAK, Yu.Ye., red.; PATSALYUK,
P.M., tekhn.red.

[Civil engineering handbook] Spravochnik po grazhdanskому stroitel'-
stvu. Izd. 3-e, perer. i dop. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR
Vol. 1. 1958. 867 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Civil engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ARBUZOV, N.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; GROMOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSKIY, B.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; KALISHCHUK, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUNITSKIY, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KURBATOV, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PILYUGIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIMAK, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIMENTSOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ULITSKIY, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHUTORIANSKIY, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHERENTSIS, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PINSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.; KORSAK, Yu.Ye., red.; MATUSEVICH, S.M., tekhn.red.

[Manual on civil engineering] Spravochnik po grazhdanskomm stroitel'stvu. Izd.4., ispr. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1959. 867 p. Vol.2. 1959. 560 p. (MIRA 12:8) (Civil engineering)

KALISHCHUK, V.K., slesar'

Drill for cutting small-diameter conduits under roads. Stroi.
truboprov. 7 no.4:26 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Stroitel'nyy uchastok No.7 tresta Ukrugazneftestrcy, L'vov.
(Drilling and boring machinery)

FEDOROVICH, G.P.; DZYURAK, M.D.; BROSHNIVSKIY, Ya.O.; KALISHER, I.Ya.

Method of radionucleric and thermometric investigations under pressure in working producing wells in the Cis-Garpathian region. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.4:36-39 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

REVIEWER, L. . .

With Veselov, K. Ye., Golomb, V. Z., Kudymov, B. Ya., Lainskaya, A. I.
Review of P. I. Lukavchenko's "Gravimetric Exploration for Oil and Gas"

p. 245 in book Applied Geophysics, Collection of Articles, No. 19 Moscow,
Gostoptekhizdat, 1958, 253pp.

The articles are devoted to a discussion of methods of interpreting various types of electrical logs, methods of determining the porosity, permeability, and specific surface characteristics of water bearing rocks, and methods of determining the physical properties of sediments and the characteristics of various physical parameters. A description of piezoelectric pressure recorders used in seismic exploration is also given.

L 29710-66 EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/GN/JD/JG
ACC NR: AT6015408 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/02552/65/000/045/0145/0156

AUTHOR: Veselov, K. Ye.; Kalisheva, L. V.; Telepin, M. L.

42
40
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Using phase transitions to improve the thermostatic control of instruments

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 45, 1965, 145-156

TOPIC TAGS: phase transition, thermostat, gravimeter, gallium base alloy, ice, eutectic mixture

ABSTRACT: The authors consider methods for improving the accuracy of thermostatic control when using delicate instruments in physical experiments such as measuring the force of gravity for geological prospecting purposes. The thermostatting action of low-melting materials during phase transitions from the solid to the liquid state and back is considered as a possibility for practical use in highly accurate gravimetric measurements. The opposition to changes in temperature in this case is due to the latent energy of the phase transitions (melting--solidification) of the fusible materials. A thermostat based on the two-phase principle with ice as the fusible material was used for a quartz astatized gravimeter in 1954 at the Gravimetric Institute of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics. The instrument was found to be sensi-

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L 29710-66

ACC NR: AT6015408

tive to mechanical shock and caused sweating of some of the gravimeter glasses. Experimental thermostats using gallium, gallium-based eutectic alloys and hydrocarbons are described. Out of a total of 87 alloys which were studied, two were found to have promise as materials for two-phase thermostats: Ga-Zn (95% Ga, 5% Zn, melting point 25°) alloyed with lithium (2-3% Li) and bismuth (0.05-0.1% Bi), and Ga-Sn (92% Ga, 8% Sn, melting point 20°) alloyed with bismuth (0.5-1% Bi) and lithium (0.5-1% Li). The purity of the initial components, accuracy in maintaining the eutectic ratio and absence of harmful impurities are extremely important. The thermostat was made in the form of a double-walled polyethylene housing placed over the gravimeter case and put into a Dewar flask together with the gravimeter. The space between the walls of the thermostat was filled with the fusible material. Tests of the thermostat with a gallium-tin working alloy showed satisfactory resistance to thermal shock at the required temperature (20°). Among the hydrocarbons tested, the most satisfactory was n-heptadecane ($C_{17}H_{36}$) with a melting point of 22°. Field tests of a gravimeter using a two-phase thermostat based on this material showed a zero drift of 1.3 mgal/hr which is 1/10-1/20 of the drift for the same gravimeter without compensation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 08/4/1 ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004
DATE SUBMITTED: none

Card 2/2 C

(S.P.H. ALEXANDER)
VESLOV, K.Ye.; GOLOMB, V.N.; KALISHEVA, L.V.; KUDYMOV, B.Ya.; LOZINSKAYA,
A.I.

On P.I. Lukavchenko's book: "Gravimetric prospecting for oil and
gas." Reviewed by K.E. Veselov and others. Prikl. geofiz. no.19:
245-254 '58.
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)
(Lukavchenko, P.I.)
(MIRA 11:4)

KRENTSIS, R.P.; GEL'D, P.V.; KALISHEVICH, G.I.

Thermochemistry of iron silicides. Heat capacity, enthalpy and
entropy of lebeauite. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:
146-152 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KALISHEVICH, G.I.; GEL'D, P.V.; KRENTSIS, R.P.

Heat capacity, enthalpy, and entropy of cobalt monosilicide.
Teplofiz. vys. temp. 2 no.1:16-20 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

L 36958-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(e) RM/JD/WH/JW JG
ACC NR: AP6014896 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/012/2999/3001

AUTHOR: Kelishevich, G. I.; Gol'd, P. V.; Krentais, R. P.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Standard heat capacities, entropies, and enthalpies of silicon,
and of chromium and its silicides

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 12, 1965, 2999-3001

TOPIC TAGS: heat capacity, entropy, enthalpy, silicon, chromium compound

ABSTRACT: The article reports a study of the temperature dependence of the heat capacities of silicon and of chromium and its silicides in the temperature interval from approximately 54 to 300°K. The alloys for the investigation were prepared from monocrystalline silicon (> 99.999% Si) and electrolytic chromium (~ 99.98% Cr). Corresponding amounts of the components were melted in a type MVP-3M induction furnace in an argon atmosphere. A homogenizing anneal of the billets was carried out at 1600°K. By this method, the following stoichiometric silicides were obtained: Cr₃Si, Cr₅Si₃, CrSi, and CrSi₂. A large table gives the

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UDC: 541.11

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ACC NR: AP6014896

values found for the heat capacities of the above substances at different temperatures. From the heat capacity measurements, calculations were made of the characteristic temperatures Θ_D , the standard entropies $S_{298.5}^{\circ}$, and the enthalpies $\Delta H_{298.5}^{\circ}$. The additive rule is not valid for calculation of the heat capacities of the chromium silicides; its application for the calculation of the standard entropies gives an error not exceeding 4-5%. Orig. srt. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 300ct64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *llr*

KRENTSIS, R.P.; GEL'D, P.V.; KALISHEVICH, G.I.

Thermochemistry of iron silicides. Heat capacity, enthalpy and
entropy of FeSi and Fe₅Si₃. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
6 no.9:161-168 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

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KALISHEVICH, I. V.

KALISHEVICH, I. V. "A COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE ENRICHMENT
ON BLOWER SEIVES OF THE SHORTS FROM WHEAT PREPARED FOR GRINDING
BY THE ORDINARY METHOD AND BY THE METHOD OF DRY HULLING." MIN
HIGHER EDUCATION UKRAINIAN SSR. ODESSA TECHNOLOGICAL INST
IMENI I. V. STALIN. ODESSA, 1956.
(DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES).

SO: KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS', No 23, 1956

DUDAREV, I.R.; KALISHEVICH, I.V.; KOTLYAR, L.I.

Technological investigations of huskers of moist wheat. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. 1:71-79 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V. Stalina,
Kafedra tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya i kafedra tekhnologii
mukomol'no-krupyanogo i kombikormovogo proizvodstva.
(Mills and mill-work)
(Wheat)

APPENDIX 5. 1.

Description: -- "P" and "vertical" series of a Soviet film file. "Soviet
Navy 1st, Baltic Fleet Staff," Leningrad, 1930. (See "Military Documentations,
Moscow," Jan 31.)

DO: Sm. 310, 23 Dec. 1/1

KALISHEVICH, I. Z.

USSR/Engineering - Hydrodynamic equation

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 10/47

Authors : Kalishevich, I. Z.

Title : Approximate integration of the equation of flat turbulent gas moving with supersonic speed

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/1, 37-40, Nov 1, 1954

Abstract : A general solution of the equation expressing a flat gaseous whirl moving with supersonic speed is presented, the solution of which can be utilized for the solution of boundary problems of a flat stabilized supersonic movement of gas with variable entropy. Three USSR references (1949-1954).

Institution : Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov

Presented by : Academician V. I. Smirnov, August 17, 1954

KALISHEVICH, I.Z.

Kališevič, I. Z. Solution of boundary problems for supersonic motion of a gas without density discontinuities. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 102 (1955), 1085-1088. (Russian)

The author has previously developed an approximation of unspecified accuracy for the stream function of steady plane rotational flow which involves three arbitrary functions and several arbitrary constants. [same Dokl. (N.S.) 99 (1954), 37-40; MR 16, 64]. Now he has shown how to determine these functions in order to solve four standard problems with boundary data on (1) a non-characteristic curve; (2) intersecting characteristics; (3) a characteristic and a jet boundary; (4) a characteristic and a rigid wall.

J. Giese (Aberdeen, Md.).

1 - F/W

Leningrad State U. in. A.A. Zhukov

CA KALISHEVICH, O.K.

Precipitation of quinquevalent arsenic by hydrogen sulfide in the systematic course of qualitative analysis. A. I. Il'inev and O. K. Kalishevich (Far Eastern Polytech Inst., Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.). Zhar. fiz.-khim. 4, 317-18 (1949).—Addn. of a little I hastens the pptn. of As_2S_3 . Acidify the soln. to be tested with HCl, introduce a moderate stream of H_2S , after some time add a few I crystals and continue the H_2S for an addnl. 5-6 min.

M. Hoseh

3(0)

AUTHORS: Shilov, V. N., Kalishhevich, C. K.

SOV/20-122-0-45/36

TITLE: The Problem of the Genesis of Spilite-Keratophyre (K voprosu ob usloviyakh obrazovaniya porod spilito-keratofirovoy formatsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 5, pp 902-904 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spilite-keratophyre formation (the zelenokamennaya green-stone formation) is typical of geosynclines. Such rocks usually originate in the beginning of the geosynclinal cycle (Ref 2). According to present ideas (Ref 1), the spilitic formations, although occurring with differing acidities, are built over a long period of time under submarine conditions. It is just these conditions and not the original compositions that are held responsible for the peculiar end-composition (markedly differing from the usual calc-alkali series) of the spilite lavas. The paleogeography of Dakhaiin during the Tertiary was often favorable for the formation of spilite-keratophyre (Early and Middle Miocene, Ref 3, Late Neogene, Early Pliocene). An analysis of fauna remains in these formations allows not only

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The Problem of the Genesis of Spilite-Keratophyre DOV 20-122-3-45/56

the exact determination of the time of volcanic activity, but also the determination of the paleoenvironment, especially the depth of the water in which single eruptions took place. Mrs. T. G. Kalishevich on the basis of the fossil associations and the lithology concluded that the pillow lavas and ball lavas (of the Vyazovka River and Cape Taritskogo) erupted at a depth of approximately 40-50 m under normal conditions of salinity and gas exchange. On the other hand the analogous lavas on the north point of Cape Kamanon erupted in the littoral zone, at depths of less than 15-20 m. Due to the rapid cooling the lavas are quite glassy with a microporphritic texture. Although the extrusion under the water has produced a special texture and also to some extent influenced the mineral composition, the plagioclase is in no way albited - the particular characteristic of spilite-keratophyre. This study has shown that submarine eruption alone, at least up to depths of 100 m, is not enough to produce spilite lavas. There are 1 table and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

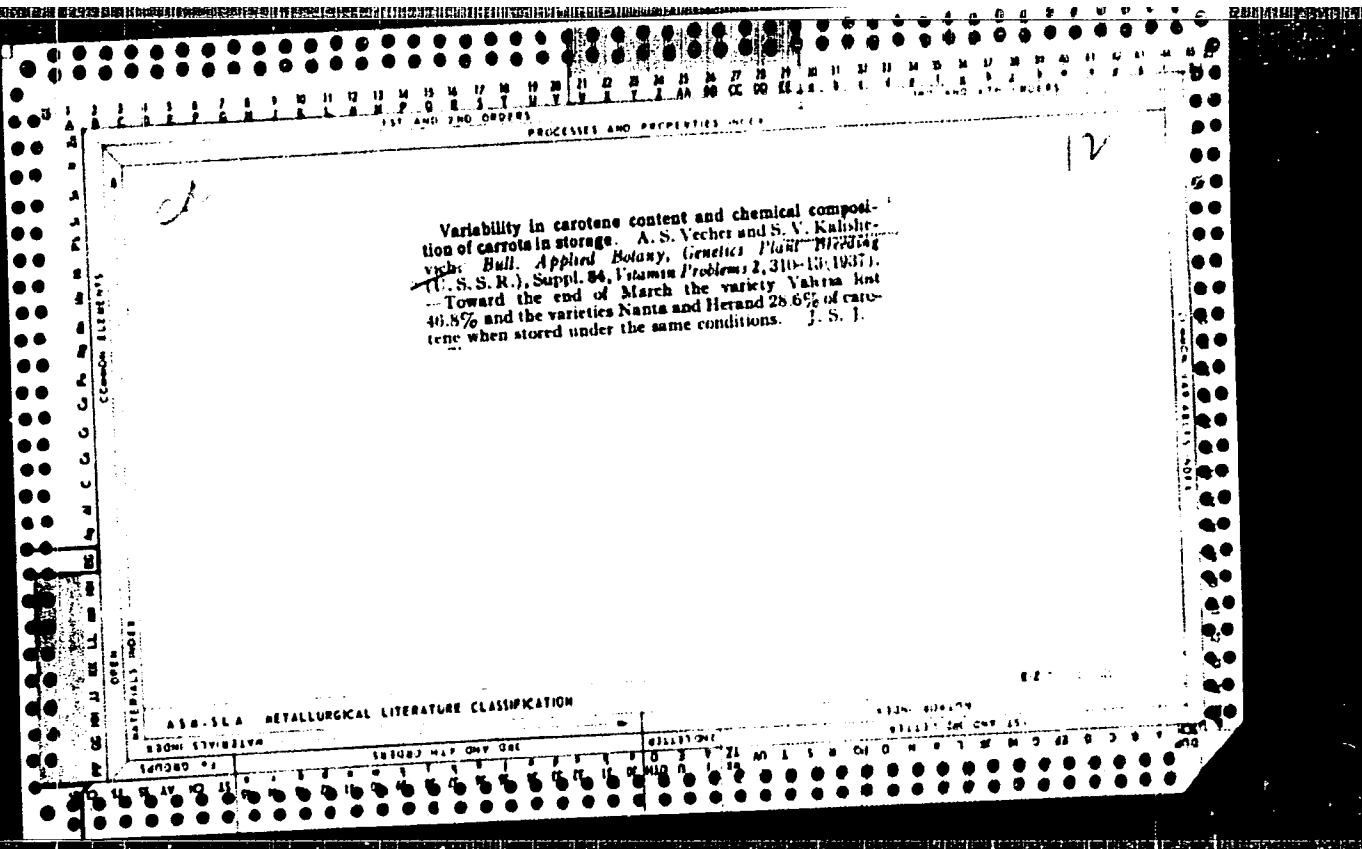
ASSOCIATION: Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
Card 2/3 akademii nauk SSSR (Sakhalin Scientific Research Institute of

KALISHEVICH, O.K.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

Interaction of endogenous and exogenous factors in the course of the formation of the volcanic pile of the Mendeleyev Volcano (southern Kurile Islands). Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.38 no.2:165-166 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Kurile Islands--Volcanoes)

100% AND 10% READERS
PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of chlorophyll by aid of Lange's colorimeter. T. N. Godfrey and S. W. Kalinowski. *Munika* 25, 194-6 (1930); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* (N. S.), 2, No. 2, 77-9 (1930) (in English). A discussion of some of the problems associated with the colometric, spectrophotometric and spectrophotometric destrns. of chlorophyll as well as a few preliminary expts. with the Lange app. Oran Raber



CA

Chlorophyll concentration in chloroplasts of Malus medium. T. N. Godnev and S. V. Kalashhevich. Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 27, 832-3 (1940) (in English). — Chlorophyll in

In order to det. the approximate amt. of chlorophyll in a unit of vol. and a unit surface in the leaves of *Musium*, 22 leaves of the plant were drawn on paper with 32-fold magnification, and their area was estd. according to Plester by weighing the paper patterns. Four of these leaves were photographed and studied for their number of cells, number of plastids in a cell and the size of the plastids. To det. chlorophyll the 22 leaves were ground into a thin mass with quartz sand and chalk, extd. with 30 cc. of acetone, the soin, made up to 30 cc. and the extinction measured 4 times by means of Lange's colorimeter. The av. no. of chloroplasts in a leaf is 775,178. The total amt. of chlorophyll is 42 γ or 1,000 γ per leaf. The av. amt. of chlorophyll in a chloroplast is 2.4×10^{-6} γ. 9 references. A. H. Krappé.

A. H. Krarup

ASA-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

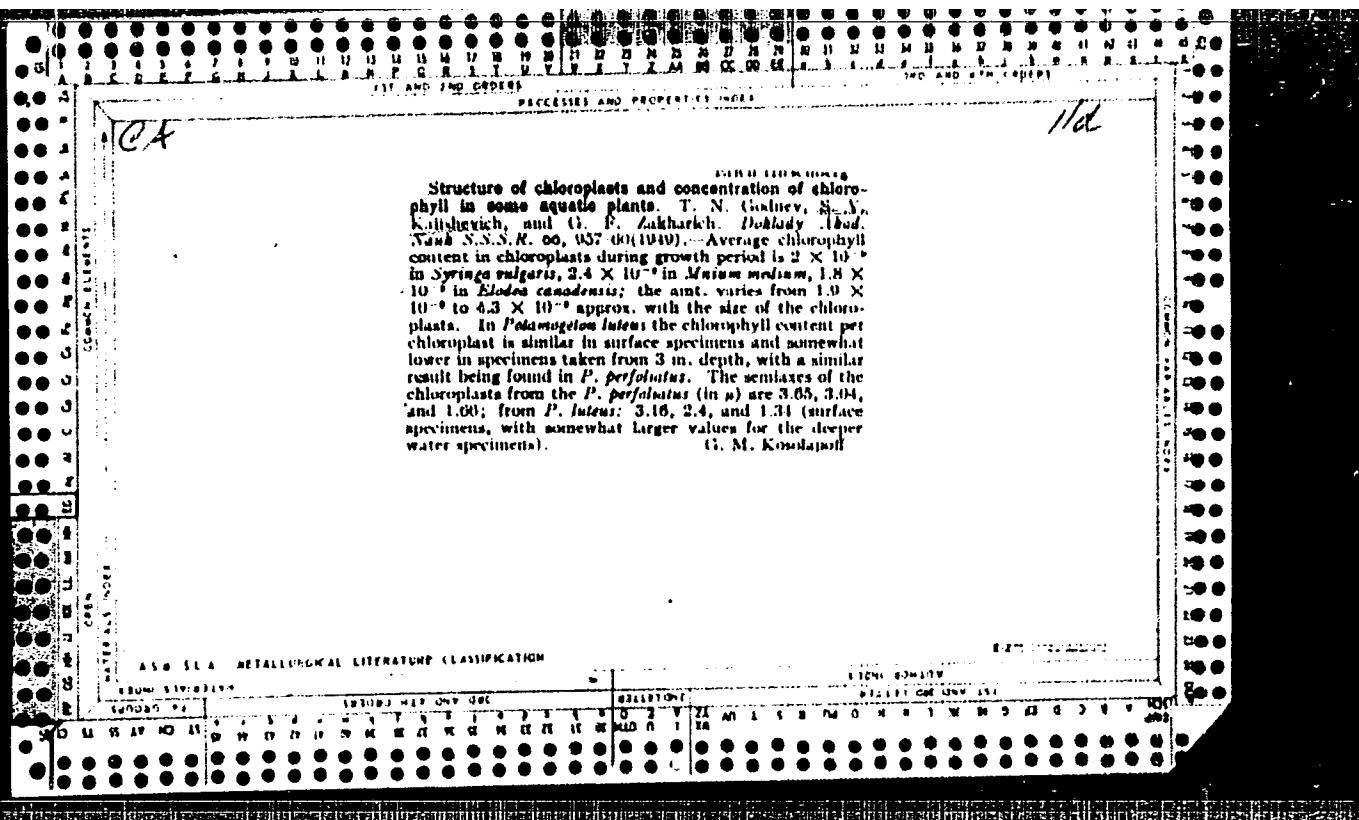
CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4"

Leucophyll and protochlorophyll. T. N. Gorinov and S. V. Kalinovich. *Trudy Inst. Rastenii im. K. A. Timiryazeva*, No. 2, 100-6 (1945).—A review with many references on the natural formation of chlorophyll is presented. A theory of formation is formulated thus: the 1st step is formation of pyrrole compds. having a H in the α -position, which then condense with CH_2O to yield leucophyll, which by oxidation gives tetrahydroxyporphyrinogen, which by a loss of H_2O may give tetrapyrroleneporphyrin which is reduced, in several steps, to protochlorophyll or chlorophyll. Although it was not possible to isolate leucophyll from the exptl. plant sprouts, the reduction of protochlorophyll to the leuco deriv. was demonstrated; the latter oxidizes to a substance whose spectrum is comparable to that of protochlorophyll. The inner skins of the pumpkin seeds were rapidly oxid. with pyridine and the ext. aliquot was dill. with EtOH . This was treated with *aq.* AcOH and Zn dust in N_2 atm. for 2 hrs. at room temp. The pale yellow soln. could be kept without change under petrodatum for 2 months. Bubbling with O_2 reoxidizes the material in 1 hr. at 80° , in 2 hrs. at 50° , while standing in the air at 15° required 32 hrs. for reoxidation. The oxidized soln. on passage through sucrose moistened with benzene gave 3 absorption zones: a narrow dark one (where concn. of a component with abs. bands at 6225-6175, 6019-5900, 5957-5919, 5889-5470, and 5340-5100 \AA . took place), a middle green zone (where concn. of component with abs. bands at 6325-6197, 6157-5939, 5892, 5858-5811 and 5411-5233 \AA . took place) and a yellow carotenoid zone. G. M. K.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4"



-C.A.

11A

Chlorophyll content of fresh-water plankton. T. N. Godnev, S. V. Kalabeyich, and G. F. Zakharkin (Belorus. Gosudarst. Univ., im. V. I. Lenina). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 73, 1041-4 (1950).--Some 31 specimens drawn from lakes in Western Russia were analyzed for chlorophyll. Variations from 2.4 to 184 mg/l. were found. The highest values were found in plankton from Naroch Lake in summer months, a lake with high clarity of water and poor level of plankton population. Generally, deep oligotrophic lakes gave low values while shallow lakes tended to give higher values. Generally the level of photosynthesis paralleled the plankton population. G. M. Kosolapoff

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4

KALISHVICH,
GODNEV, T.N., KALISHVICH, S.V.; ZAKHARIN, G.F.

Chloroplast structure and chlorophyll concentration in some aquatic
plants. Uch.zap.BGU no.26:158-169 '56. (MLRA 10:9)
(Pondweed) (Chlorophyll) (Chromatophores)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4"

KALISHEVICH, S.V.; POROKHNEVICH, N.V.

Effect of gibberellic acid on the atomic structure of hemp stems.
Fiziol. rast. 11 no.2:206-209 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Department of Plant Physiology, Byelorussian State University,
Minsk.

KALISHEVICH, S.V.; FOMKINEVICH, N.V.

Effect of zinc on the size of plastids and their pigmentation in hemp leaves. Bot., issl. Bel. otd. VEO no.6;18-22 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

AUTHORS: Kalishevich, T. G., Posyl'nyy, V. Ya. 20-119-4-38/60

TITLE: On the Absence of Interval in the Sedimentation Between the Cenozoic and the Mesozoic in the Region of Sinegorsk-Zagorsk on the Isle of Sakhalin(Ob otsutstvii pereryva v osadkonakoplenii mezhdu kaynozoyem i mezozoyem v rayone Sinegorska-Zagorska na Sakhaline)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 4,
pp. 766 - 768 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the strength of the Sinegorsk-Zagorak exposure several authors (References 1-3,9,11) came to a conclusion concerning the discordant stratification of the Naybutinskaya (Nizhneduyskaya) suite as marine sediments of Upper Cretaceous (Senonian stage) though they did not observe the contact of the Cretaceous- and Tertiary sediments. Kurosava (Reference 5) said that there was no clear boundary of this kind. On the strength of newest investigations a detailed scheme of the exposure in question was determined. The author is of the same opinion, as all previous researchers, that there is no interval in the mass which formerly had been classified to the Senonian stage. He found for the

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20-119-4-38/60

On the Absence of Interval in the Sedimentation Between the Cenozoic and
the Mesozoic in the Region of Sinegorsk-Zagorsk on the Isle of Sakhalin

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy geologicheskiy trest Sakhalinugle-
geologiya (State Union Geological Trust Sakhalinuglegeologiya)

PRESENTED: November 25, 1957, by S. I. Mironov, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1957

Card 3/3

ROZEN, Georgiy Anatol'yevich; KALISHEVSKAYA, I., red.

[Tables for calculating the volume of earthwork under
engineering structures] Tablitsy podscheta ob'emov
zemlianykh rabot pod inzhenernye kommunikatsii. Kiev,
Budivel'nyk, 1965. 192 p. (MIRA 18:8)

BAZ', Boris Dmitriyevich; VOLOSHCHENKO, Z.N., red.; KALISHEVSKAYA,
I.K., red.

[Normative pressure on a natural foundation; calculation
tables] Normativnoe davlenie na estestvennoe osnovanie;
tablitsy dlia rascheta. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1965. 188 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

KALISHEVSKAYA T. M.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kudryashov, B. A., and Kalishevskaya, T. M.

Title : Critical analysis of the A. J. Quick hypothesis regarding the biochemical role of blood plasma in the process of blood coagulation

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 1029 - 1031, June 1954

Abstract : A critical analysis is presented on the A. J. Quick hypothesis regarding blood plasma and blood coagulation. The experimental results obtained by the authors do not confirm the Quick hypothesis but give basis to the belief that blood plasma is the source of prothrombokinesis and plasma contains thrombotropine as its activator. The substance in the blood plasma does not activate prothrombokinesis of the tissue but becomes itself activated by coming in contact with the plasma agent - thrombotropine. Twelve references. Tables.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Presented by : Academician, V. A. Engel'gart, March 10, 1954

KALISHEVSKAYA, T. M.

KALISHEVSKAYA, T. M. "A Study of the Thromboplastic Agent of the Blood Platelets." Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Soil Biology Faculty. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Science)

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956.

KALISHEVSKAYA, T. M.

Change of the thromboplastic activity of blood and strength of the capillaries after splenectomy. B. A. Kudryashov, T. M. Kalishevskaya, and V. E. Pastorova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Vestn Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 107, 185-7 (1966).—Complete removal of the spleen from white rats leads to a rapid and great drop in the thromboplastic activity of blood. After 2 weeks there begins a restoration of this function which is complete in some 4 weeks. Along with the drop in thromboplastic activity there is a parallel drop in the strength of the capillaries, whose restoration occurs somewhat earlier, however.

G. M. Kosolapoff

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4

KALISHE VSKAIA T. M.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120006-4"

KUDRYASHOV, B.A., prof.; ANDREYENKO, G.V.; ULITINA, P.D.; BAZAS'YAN, G.G.;
PASTOROVA, V.Ye.; SYTINA, N.P.; KALISHEVSKAYA, T.M.; SHIMONAYEVA, Ye.Ye.

Nature of hemorrhage in experimental radiation sickness in animals
[with summary in English, p.60]. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.6:
3-11 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(HEMORRHAGE, experimental,

x-ray induced in animals (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, injurious effects,

exper. hemorrh. induced in animals (Rus))

KALISHEVSKAYA, T. M.

"Species Specificity of Prothrombokinase of Blood Platelets and of Thrombotropin," by T. M. Kalishevskaya, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 112, No 3, 1957, p 477-480

The purpose of the investigation was to study species specificity of prothrombokinase of blood platelets.

Data obtained on the study of species characteristics in the activation of prothrombokinase by thrombotropin show that there are substantial differences between two species of thromboplastic substance. Tissue prothrombokinase (brain) has marked species specificity, indicated by lack of activation of brain prothrombokinase by certain species of plasma thrombopropin, whereas the prothrombokinase of the blood platelets does not exhibit so marked a species specificity.

Thrombokinase of the blood platelets, as also the thrombokinase of the human brain and of corresponding animal species, lacks species specificity in the sense that it is capable of hastening the transformation of prothrombin into thrombin in the plasma of various species. (U)

54M.1374

20-5-59/60

AUTHOR KUDRYASHOV, B.A., KALISHEVSKAYA, T.M., PASTOROVA,
V.Ye. and PREQBRAZHENSKAYA, M.Ye.

TITLE Blood Prothrombokinase and Thrombotropine Deficiency in
Splenectomised Rats.
(Nedostatochnost' protrombokinaszy krov'i i trombotropina u
splenektomirovannykh krys.- Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957 Vol 114 Nr 5, pp 1128-1131
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The authors showed already previously that a complete
splenectomy in animals leads to an abrupt thromboplastic
activity of the blood. At the same time a certain loss of
solidity of the capillaries is observed. The present in-
vestigation is dedicated to the study of the immediate
causes of the catastrophic reduction of the mentioned
blood activity. This activity depends on the amount and
quality of prothrombokinase in the blood platelets (of
factor 3 of the blood platelets) and on the level of
thrombotropine in the plasma. Therefore, when tests were
resumed, chief attention was concentrated on the study of
the number of blood platelets and the prothrombokinase
"charge" contained in them. The concentration of this lat-
ter enzyme in the plasma at different stages of the ex-

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20-5-59/60

Blood Prothrombokinase and Thrombotropins Deficiency in
Splenectomised Rats.

under control of vitamin K. In operated animals which received large doses of 2-methyl -1,4-naphthoquinone and in others which received small doses of synkavit, the thrombotropine concentration was restored after 24 hours. It was found to decrease further by 15 %. In spite of this restoration the former low thromboplastic blood activity was conserved in the rats. This indicates that the noticed decrease in concentration to 40 % is not the only and main cause of the catastrophic decrease in blood activity. Therefore the prothrombokinase of blood platelets as the second agent on which the formation of blood thrombokinase depends was studied. On the 7th to 8th day after the full operation the number of erythrocytes in the blood is considerably reduced: the number of blood platelets rises sharply. It seems that there occurs a certain absolute increase in platelets at this time. The results indicate that the prothrombokinase deficiency (of factor 3 of the blood platelets) occurring in splenectomised

CARD 3/4

20-5-59/60

Blood Prothrombokinase and Thrombotropine Deficiency in
Splenectomised Rats.

rats is due to an infection agent (bartonellosis). Thus
the insufficiency of blood platelets with regard to
factor 3 may be a consequence of infectious toxicoses.
This phenomenon can be removed by antiinfectious agents.

(4 Tables, 5 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: "M.V. Lomonosov" Moscow State University.
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.
Lomonosova)

PRESENTED BY: V.N. Shaposhnikov, member of the Academy.

SUBMITTED: 1.10.56.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

KUDRYASHOV, B.A.; ANDREYENKO, G.V.; BAZAZ'YAN, G.G.; KALISHNEVSKAYA, T.M.;
PASTOROVA, V.Ye.; SYTINA, N.P.; ULITINA, P.D.

The physiological anticoagulating system and experimental prethrombotic
state of the organism. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6:3-23 Mr-Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimii svertyvaniya krovi Moskov-
skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION)

KUDRYASHOV, B.A.; ANDREYENKO, G.V.; BAZAZ'YAN, G.G.; KALISHEVSKAYA, T.M.;
PASTOROVA, V.Ye.; SYTINA, N.P.; ULITINA, P.D. (Moskva)

Physiological anticoagulation system in an experimental pre-thrombotic state of the organism. Klin.med. 39 no.3:19-30
Mr. '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i biokhimii svertyvaniya krovi
(rukovoditel' - prof. B.A. Kudryashov) Moskovskogo universiteta.
(BLOOD-COAGULATION)

KALISHEVSKAYA, T.M.; KOTLYAR, B.I.; KUDRYASHOV, B.A.

Study of the reflex pathways of the physiological anticoagulation system. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.7:5-9 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii i fiziologii svertyvaniya krovi (zaveduyushchiy - prof. B.A. Kudryashov) pri kafedre biokhimii zhivotnykh, biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION)

KUDRIASHOV, B.A.; MOLCHANNOVA, L.V.; BAZAZ'YAN, G.G.; KALISHEVSKAYA, T.M.;
SYTINA, N.P.

Preventive action of antithrombin VI in experimental thrombo-
genesis. Vop.med.khim. 8 no.1:68-72 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimii svertyvaniya krovi
kafedry biokhimii zhivotnykh biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova,
Moskva.

(THROMBOSIS) (ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE))

KALISHEVSKAYA, T.M.; BARDYSHEVA, Ye.A.

Role of the vegetative nervous system in reflex humoral regulation of the physiological anticoagulating system in frogs. Biul. eksp.biol. i med. 55 no.1:3-6 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz laboratori fiziologii i biokhimii svertyvaniya krovi i kafedry fiziologii zhivotnykh biolog-pchvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Rukovoditeli - prof. B.A.Kudryashov i prof. M.G.Udel'nov) Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC) (FROGS)

KUDRYASHOV, B.A.; KALISHEVSKAYA, T.M.

Defensive reflex antiplasmin system in the body. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.9:29-33 S '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii i fiziologii svertyvaniya krovi pri kafedre biokhimii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.

KUDRYASHOV, B.A., prof.; MUSKOVICH, G.V.; KALICHEVSKAYA, T.I.

Neutralization of antiplasmin in the blood during a protective reaction of the physiologic anticoagulation system. Probl. hemat. i perel. krovi '7 no.4:11-15 Ap '64.

(MERA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimii svertyvaniya krovi (zav. - prof. B.A. Kudryashov) biologo-pochvennogo fakulteta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KALASHNIKOV, VALENTINA ANTONOVNA

VLDIMIROV, Yaroslav Vladimirovich; KALISHNYSKAYA, Valentina Antonovna;
SHAPOSHNIKOVA, A.A., red.; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Teaching mechanical drawing in the schools] Prepodovanie cherchenia
v shkole. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1957. 228 p.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Mechanical drawing--Study and teaching)

KALISHEVSKAYA, Valentina Antonovna; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, A.A., red.; NOVOSELOVA,
V.V., tekhn. red.

[Teaching mechanical drawing in eight-year schools according to the
new program] O prepodavanii chercheniia v vos'miletnei shkole po no-
voi programme. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1961. 34 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Mechanical drawing-- Study and teaching)

KALISHEVSKAYA, V.A. (Moskva)

A new student's textbook on drawing. Mat. v shkole no.5:50-51
S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KALISHEVSKAYA, V.I. (Tbilisi)

Soils in the Georgian Republic in regions of endemic goiter.
Probl. endokr. i gorm. 1 no.5:62-67 S-0 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo protivozobnogo dispansera (glavnyy
vrach--zasluzhennyj vrach respubliki dotsent I.A.Aslanishvili)
Ministerstva zdravookhreneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.

(GOITER,

endemic in Russia, soil in endemic areas)

(SOIL,

in areas of endemic goiter in Russia)

KALISHEVSKAYA, V.I. (Tbilisi)

Role of soil conditions in iodine deficiency and endemic goiter in
Oni and other districts of the Georgian S.S.R. Probl.endokr. i gorm.
2 no.2:58-62 Mr-Mp '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz respublikanskogo protivozobnogo dispansera (glavnnyy vrach -
zasluzhennyy vrach I.A. Aslanishvili [deceased]) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSSR.

(GOITER

endemic in Georgia, eff. of soil in iodine defic.)

(SOIL

eff. of soil on endemic goiter & iodine defic. in Georgia)

(IODINE, defic.

eff. of soil in Georgia)

KALISHEVSKIY, L.L., inzhener.

Study of aerodynamic processes in a cyclone furnace during combustion. [Trudy] MVTU no.59:49-61 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Furnaces--Aerodynamics)

KALISHINSKIY, L.L., KATSNEL'SON, B.D.; KNORRE, G.F.; MIRONOV, B.M.; NADZHAROV, M.A.; NAKHAPETIAN, Ye.A.; SAKHAROV, V.M.; KHVOSTOV, V.I.; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red. izd-va; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Cyclone furnaces] TSiklonnye topki. Pod obshchey red. G.F. Knorre i M.A. Nadzharova. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 215 p.
(Furnaces, Heat treating) (MIRA 11:7)

HALISHINSKIY, L.I., ^{Cand.Tech.Sci., (a.s.s.)} "Study of the aero-dynamics of
cyclone stoking ^{during} combustion." Mos, 1953. 16 pp (Min of Higher Education
USSR. Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical
School im Baumana), 150 copies (KL,26-58,110)

-67-

AUTHOR: Kalishevskiy, L.L., Engineer 96-58-2-5/23

TITLE: The Flow Structure and Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Cyclone Chamber During Combustion (Struktura potoka i aerodinamicheskiye kharakteristiki tsiklonnoy kamery pri goreniyu)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, v. 5, No 2, pp 27 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive study of the cyclone process of combustion of solid fuel that is being made by the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute (MO TsKTI) and the "Boiler Installations" Faculty of the Moscow Higher Technical College imeni Bauman. The programme includes experiments on the aerodynamics of a cyclone furnace during combustion. One stage of this work was investigation of the aerodynamics of flow in a cyclone chamber when gas oil was being burned. The tests were carried out on the test cyclone chamber described in an article in Teploenergetika, 1958, no.1. The cyclone diameter is 650 mm and its length 680 mm. Other dimensions and characteristics are given. The experimental work showed that the nature of the changes in the rotational velocity across the radius of the chamber is the same when fuel is burned as with cold air (see Fig.1a). However, the relative rotational speeds are higher during combustion. As shown in Fig.2, on transition to combustion there is approximation to the rotational component of the dynamic

Card1/5

96-58-2-5/23

The Flow Structure and Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Cyclone (Cont.)

head.
The qualitative distribution of axial velocities in the chamber is the same during combustion as on cold air. Nor is there any essential difference in the magnitudes of the axial velocities in the two cases if mass axial velocities are compared as in Fig.3. The relative values of the total and static pressures are higher during combustion than with cold air. The constructional changes that were made when changing from cold air to fuel-burning have not altered the nature of the main aerodynamic changes of the cyclone flow that result from combustion. In all the tests, the relative total head and, therefore, the resistance factor are higher during combustion than when blowing.

Determination of the temperature distribution in the chamber when burning gas oil showed that even quite close to the secondary air entry the gas temperature is 3 - 4 times higher than the initial air temperature; also, its value rises rapidly to approach the mean temperature at the outlet from the chamber. The temperature distribution in the chamber is relatively uniform and some reduction in temperature is observed only in the peripheral part of the flow. During combustion, there is no qualitative change in the structure of the flow, nor in the nature of pressure and velocity distribution in the chamber.

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The Flow Structure and Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Cyclone(Cont.)

However, the quantitative characteristics during combustion differ greatly from those obtaining with isothermal flow. This is due to great increase in the mean temperature level. An analysis is given of the possibility of co-relating the 'hot' and 'cold' aerodynamics. Special attention is paid to the influence of the mean temperature of the flow and, as a first approximation, temperature irregularities in the volume of the chamber are neglected. Expressions are derived for the rotary and axial speeds at the inlet to the chamber with and without combustion. The effect of combustion on the static and total pressures is considered.

An investigation of the aerodynamic structure of the flow when burning pulverised gas-coal was also made on the same rig. The fuel and primary air were delivered axially. The tests were made with a fuel consumption of 320 kg/hour, a hot-air temperature of 320 °C, a secondary air flow of 2 020 m³/hour and a primary air speed of 163 m/sec, the primary air being 20% of the total. The test results were used to construct graphs of the changes in tangential and axial velocities and also of the total and static pressures at various cross-sections of the chamber. Comparison of the results of these tests with data obtained with cold air and when burning gas oil showed that the

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The Flow Structure and Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Cyclone(Cont.)

nature of the changes in the rotational velocities at different cross-sections of the chamber is the same as when burning gas oil, as is shown in Fig.4A. The velocities in the peripheral part of the head sections are somewhat higher. The distribution of the rotational components of the dynamic heads is similar when burning coal or oil and when blowing cold air. However, their values are lower than when burning oil because the presence of particles of fuel and slag in the gas flow reduces the swirling (see Fig.5).

The effects observed when burning gas oil and solid fuel are then compared in some detail. The observations on the influence of combustion on the aerodynamics of a cyclone chamber are not complete and the work is continuing. However, it can be said that the combustion of coal in the chamber does not lead to any qualitative change in the aerodynamics of flow. The quantitative difference between burning coal and oil consists in a reduction of the rotational velocities and of the static and total heads. The main properties and the velocity and pressure relationships of the cyclone chamber are the same when blowing cold air during combustion.

The results gave some idea of the difference between flows in Card 4/5 a model and in an actual furnace chamber, and the differences

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The Flow Structure and Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Cyclone

are explained. The various flow equations are analysed. The relationship established between the aerodynamic characteristics of the cyclone chamber and its operational conditions and geometrical dimensions makes the results obtained on the rig valid for industrial furnaces, provided the chambers are similar. Comparisons between the coefficients of conservation of velocity obtained on a chamber with smooth walls with single-phase and two-phase flows and between the coefficients of conservation of velocity when burning gas oil and gas coal in the rig chamber show that in both cases the presence of two phases leads to approximately the same reduction in the coefficient of conservation of velocity. This means that a considerable reduction in the swirl, caused by increased frictional losses on the rough walls and by combustion, does not cause a noticeable change in the effect that suspended particles have on the flow characteristics.

There are 6 figures and 8 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Higher Technical School (Moskovskoye
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1. Cyclone chambers-Characteristics 2. Cyclone chambers-Test
Card 5/5 methods 3. Cyclone chambers-Test results

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Flow structure and aerodynamic characteristics of a cyclone chamber
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SHATIL', A.A., inzh.; KALISHEVSKIY, L.L., inzh.

Using the Ventury tube in measuring the consumption of pulverized
coal. [Trudy] MVTU no.94:78-85 '58.
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Investigating the completeness of heat release in a
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ACC NR: AP6024822

SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/008/0072/0075

AUTHOR: Kalishevskiy, L. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Ganchev, B. G. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: MVTU im. N. E. Bauman

78
B

TITLE: Investigation of the aerodynamic structure of cyclone burners during combustion of solid fuel

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 8, 1966, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, solid fuel, flow structure, aerodynamic characteristic, turbulent flow

ABSTRACT: The authors study flow motion in axial and tangential cyclone burners 620 mm in diameter with L/D ratios of 1.25 and 1.1 respectively and an outlet nozzle diameter of 0.44 D. Helical input of secondary air is done through three nozzles 85, 218 and 105 mm wide in the axial chamber, and through four nozzles 130, 130, 130 and 115 mm wide in the tangential chamber. Water-cooled pneumometric probes were used for taking the velocity fields in the cyclone. The measurements were made during combustion of low-ash concentrates. Comparison measurements were made during combustion of diesel fuel and cold blow-through. Experiments under characteristic optimum conditions for the axial burner showed a considerable reduction in the coefficient of

Card 1/2

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(N)

SOURCE CODE: UH/0096/67/000/001/0069/0072

AUTHORS: Kalishhevskiy, L. L. (Candidate of technical sciences); Selikhovkin, S. V.
(Engineer; Dissertant)

ORG: MVTU im. N. E. Bauman (MVTU)

TITLE: Some results of a study of nonstationary turbulent motion

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 1, 1967, 69-72

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent flow, nonsteady flow, flow stream, perturbation, laminar flow, boundary layer, gas dynamics, Reynolds number

ABSTRACT: The results of a theoretical and experimental study of nonstationary turbulent flow are presented. It is assumed that if flow can be considered quasi-stationary in the boundary region, it is quasi-stationary in the entire flow region. The stream can be considered quasi-stationary if

$$\left| \frac{\delta_1^2}{vw} \frac{dw}{dt} \right| < 1,$$

where ν is the kinematic modulus of viscosity; w - the average flow velocity; and δ_1 - the thickness of the viscous sublayer. Theoretical analysis of the hydrodynamic equations shows that, for a nonstationary turbulent stream, the effects of nonstationarity can be ignored when

$$K = \frac{v}{vw} \frac{dw}{dt} < 4 \cdot 10^{-4},$$

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UDC: 533.517.4.001.5

ACC NR: AP7003341

where K is the nonstationarity number. The experimental results of measurements of the velocity fields, tube drag, and tangential stresses on the wall in a turbulent air stream confirm the theoretical result. A method for complete description of the dynamic properties of pressure probes is proposed. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 6 graphs.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

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LOGOV, L.M., kand. tekhn.nauk; KALISHEVSKIY, V.L., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; SHUL'GIN, V.A., red.izd-vu; DEMKINA,
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28-4-5/35

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kalinskiy, V.L., Engineer

TITLE: Revision Principles for Standards of Piston Steam Pumps
(Printsipy peresmotra standartov na parovyye porshnevyye nasosy)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 4, pp 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The old standards, ГОСТ 579-41, 580-41, 582-41, 2834-45, 3619-47, covering 100 models of steam pumps and about 30 of motor-driven pumps are under revision. The author cites a few examples of inadequacies in the old. The new ГОСТ 8336-57 "Pumps; Piston, Steam, Horizontal Type, Basic Parameters and Dimensions" will be put into effect on 1 January 1958, replacing the ГОСТ 579-41, 580-41 and 2834-45. This is for water pumps, dark petroleum products of up to 110° By viscosity and 100°C, and other like fluids, with steam work pressure of 16 kg/cm². The pumps are direct action, two-cylinder, 4 stage. The number of models is reduced from 100 to 30. The accepted pressure gradations and feed limits are given in a chart (table 1). The series is built on feed stages

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL/2410

Kaliski, Sylwester

Pewne problemy brzegowe dynamicznej teorii sprezystosci i cial niesprezystych (Certain Boundary Problems of the Dynamic Theory of Elasticity and Dynamics of Nonelastic Bodies) Warszawa, Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna, 1957. 305 p. Number of copies printed not given.

Eds.: Marian Dacko, and Henryk Sejneński.

PURPOSE: This dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences may be of interest to engineers and scientists working in the field of advanced theory of elasticity.

COVERAGE: The object of this paper is to present in a uniform manner general solutions to dynamical boundary problems by using dynamical displacement and stress functions. Homogeneous and nonhomogeneous isotropic and anisotropic elastic bodies are considered together with nonhomogeneous anelastic bodies showing anisotropic relaxation characteristics. Arbitrary nonstationary

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Certain Boundary Problems (Cont.)

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